to the Post Office.

Capt. C. M. Clay's Speech at his reception secting, Richmond, Ky.

Fritow-citizens:-I am not insensible to appreciation from any portion of my country comed here in the home of my nativity and But doubly grateful, sir, are these kinds words, coming from one whom I have so long intimately cherished as a sincere and abiding friend. If I have been ambitious opes and aspirations are accom-Between us, there is no place for form ony; I am proud of the heartfelt exressions of sympathy and congratulation of ou, who have known me longest and best; I am amply rewarded for all the hardships and

beip, as a common soldier, I entered the ranks. praise is to me the severest censure. Kentucky, for a field appointment, whilst my thus trust others, is headly to fill such a place, was, I flatter myself, great and noble soul. in no quarter denied. In the discharge of my duty in peace or war, I trust that, I look not to

the ranks. Lieutenant Jackson, then Captain of the "Old Infantry," with a magnanimihis place, and took the ranks, and I was unanione gallant spirit was more gratifying to my ambition, than if I had worn the proudest badgperson and life to legalized outlawry, was still ee more to reduce me to the ranks, ence had failed to effect-and that death would free them from one whose vindication of justice and humanity had made "a thorn in the king's er the stereotyped manner, were freely circula-

nients at Washington, to the President, and to the officers of the invading army in Mexico. Thanks to the great souled army of America, such contemptible malice was duly estimated. Before I arrived at San Antonio de Bexar, Gen Kentucky regiment then lying at Lavaca, and apposed the fighting was all over, after the battie of Monterey, and take my company with him to Chihuahua.—Nothing but the sickness of my men at Lavaca prevented this design. The attempt to prejudice me at home by asserting in the Observer and Reporter, that I had ore link only in the system of calumny, which will pursue me through life, or so long as I vindicate the true interests of Kentucky. When destination was San Antonio! So a lie cannot always live! At Camargo, Gen. Patterson once more offered voluntarily to take my company with him to Tampico, which I declined. my request that true-souled old soldier, Gen. avier, entered me up to the head of the column at Salt'llo, when I was put on severe outy at an advanced post, to watch the approach of the enemy, by Gen. Butler. Thus ery General under whose command I came shewed a magnanimous disposition to allow me, with my very insignificant command, every gainst me. To relieve the army from the ise; for it was reported continually, that is Anna was advancing in force; the gallant John P. Gaines volunteered to find the enemy stall bazards, if he was on the road from San Luis Potosi to Saltillo. He did me the honor once more to take me as his commanding Cap-The events of the surrender of Encarpaletter to the New Orleans Picayune. That ousand regular Mexican Cavalry at bay from t honorable treatment; presents a spectante of the moral sublime, unsurpassed by the hero-ism of the bloodiest battles. In sending back aptain Henry, through eighty armed lancers, hundred and fifty miles from Camp, with three thousand enemies in the rear was display: ed a rare feat of individual daring, and the object of our mission accomplished. Your allunony of my fellow prisoners generally, as well here to relate the exact particulars of that nturs. The soldiers, with Captain Danley, and the subordinate officers, were on foot marching by twos. Majors Gaines and Borland, Cap-Henry and myself, were on horse-back, at the head of the column. The Mexican lancers mounted, were in open files on both sides of he soldiers, with a van and rear guard .--Captain II. having been taken prisoner at Mier, and having escaped from the castle of Perote, and being recognized by the Mexicans, feared that he would be put to death, as the extrust that the children of series, are not of sections that it as unjust well that the children of series and series as series that it as unjust well the series of series that it as unjust well the series of series that it as unjust well the series of series that it as unjust well the series of series that it as unjust well the series of series that it as unjust well the series of series that it as unjust well the series of series that it as unjust well the series of series that it as unjust well as the series of series that it as unjust well as the series of series that it as unjust well as the series of series that it as unjust well as the series of series that it as unjust well as the series of the series of sity also series, that it is a unjust well as the series of the s

LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848.

use the language of my friend Col. C—bs, that if "I was not scared, I stood in great bodily apprehension." But to be serious: whatever fears of death I might have had, I am proud to say, never outweighed my sense of truth and from my courage, they must place to the credit consciously my loftiest eulogists. Our long and painful march to San Luis Potesi and thence to Mexico; our imprisonment and final release are well known. It is but just to the Mexicans, to say that in allowing our soldiers eighteen cents tation, it was made then, it always has been a day—they gave them the same that they give their own soldiers, who do not require half as much food as our own men; whilst our being took the war. So said the Mexican Minister, so strangers prevented us from buying as much said Houston, President of Texas, so said Convenfood, with the same money. The hardships of tions of several sovereign States, so said common the route through the desert were shared by sense. That actual hostilities might have been their own soldiers. In a word, there were many instances of Spanish generosity during our cap-

some of you amore opposed the Mexican war than I. But and full of fair promises as he was going on "to when it was legitimated by the constitutional drive Taylor over the Sabine," seems natural; when it was again my country called for that he should have broken all his engagements with us, afterwards, can only be accounted for upon the supposition that he wished to hold us as hostages for his safety, in case he fell into our hands. The Governor of Mexico, at Toluca, is siwith my blanket and tin-cup and knap- hands. The Governor of Mexico, at Toluca, is A respected a higher position. I thought entitled to our lasting gratitude for sending us its west side! I say, when our army marched to Gen. Scott, on parole: the man who could into the Mexican Territory, and planted its batthus trust others, is himself, of necessity, of a teries, bearing upon the Plaza of Matamoro

In giving public expressions of thanks to Gen. Worth, for his solicitude in our behalf, we iid not intend to reflect upon other officers, ome of whom, did display the same remem-brance of us. So far as I was concerned, I did not blame Gen. Scott for any dereliction of duty. ty of soul rarely equalled in all time, resigned It was not to be supposed that the General-in chief had much time to think of the release of mously elected Captain. Such self sacrifice of a few hundred men. His failure to mention Santa Anna's breach of the nigth article, however, was to us a sore mortification. Although his efforts for our liberation were such, per haps, as are usual in such cases, it seemed to us. were continually threatened with assessing om all hopes of elevation to ation, that we were neglected; and it was some consolation to our pride to know, that to our selves only, we owed our own liberation at last.

I have thus ventured here among you, my neighbors and friends, to indulge in mention of these personal adventures; because, while on the one hand I am unwilling to receive credit for more than I deserve, on the other I have done too little in the military way to submit to unjust detraction. And justice to my noble companions in arms leads me to declare that they who died in the swamps and deserts of Texas, in the loathsome prisons of Mexico, and gratitude of their countrymen, as they who so nobly laid down their lives on the field of bat-

from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific; and was in extent, before the loss of Texas, about as large as the U. States. It embraces all the climates of the world, and rises in temperature, from the tropical plains of Vera Cruz and Acapulco to the regions of perpetual snow. The Rocky Mountains which separate us from Ore-gon extend through all Mexico, and her whole surface is composed of table lands and mountains, which rise in steps from the Gulf and the Rio Grande, to the highest level, and then de-Rio Grande, to the highest level, and then de-scend in resultanguar gradations once more to the Pa-cific. She has no navigable streams, and the Will the North be forever thus guilled? mountains and arid plains compose, I should imagine, seven-eighths of the whole territory. indicate the true interests of Kentucky. When imagine, seven-eighths of the whole territory, stitutions over poor Mexico; we want to give left the regiment at Crockett, their point of It is now three hundred years since the Spanish the gospel to the miserable heathen! Is the conquest and her population has long since spirit of hypocritical and fiendish propagandism reached that barrier, where nature imposes eternever to die? You have lost ten thousand men nal obstacles to further progress, where the and one hundred millions of money; and have consumed by the people. No doubt, better mode of agriculture would increase her population, but at a research to use the language of the constitution and our own instilation, but at present, to use the language of the cost of this so great philanthrophy? Can Malthus, she has reached the point of subsistcate of California and New Mexico, and those border- Will the mines be worked when plunder stands ing upon the Rio Grande, and subject to Indian with greedy hands to seize the accumulations invasion, contain some uncultivated lands; but of labor? Will you forage on the enemy? Will the proposition as above stated applies to the one man sow, when another reaps? Let me tell mass of Mexico. For in the greater portion of the whole republic, women and children may be ico are delusive! Levy contribution, forage, disseen picking up grains of corn in the highways, and the rinds of fruit thrown in the streets are immediately seized and consumed. So soon as you cross the Rio Grande you feel yourselves in a foreign land. Mexico has no forests. It is true that along the streams and on mountain-tops there are trees, but you are struck with this great characteristic, that the land is bare of trees, but you are struck with this great characteristic, that the land is bare of trees, but you are struck with this great characteristic, that the land is bare of trees, but you are struck with this great characteristic, that the land is bare of trees, but you are struck with this great characteristic, that the land is bare of trees, but you are struck with this great characteristic, that the land is bare of trees, and of religion; it might well compensate for the blood which has been spilt—

The numerous varieties of the Cactus of all compensate for the blood which has been spilt—

The numerous varieties of the Cactus of all compensate for the blood which has been spilt—

The numerous varieties of the Cactus of all compensate for the blood which has been spilt—

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The numerous varieties of the Cactus of all compensate for the blood which has been spilt—

The numerous varieties of the Cactus of all cactus of the cactus The numerous varieties of the Cactus of all sizes, intermized with Palmette, stunted or long grass, cover the whole land. You are among a people of a novel color, and a strange language. The very birds and beasts, and dogs, seem different. The partridge, the lark, the crow, the block bird of the sizes, intermized with Palmette, stunted or long grass, cover the whole land. You are among a people of a novel color, and a strange language. The past gives in its train. But will it be done? The past gives form the size of the blood which has been spilt—the done? The past gives in my mind a vote of thanks to those officers. The South has been spilt—the size of the Scretary of State—to protest the sincenty of the British Parliament—of Chatham, for instance, whose manly elocated to quit a profession which had been that of his ancestors for many ages, and tears of widows and orphans—the myriad calls and the solution, because I cannot, by any sophistry, separate in the study and practice of which, from the study and practice of the study and p ferent. The partridge, the lark, the crow, the Moorish and Spanish style. The Goat and the Sheep feed together. The bricks are of clay and has given us no such evidence of independence in the such as the war in which they are engaged. I do not propose at this custom of the service entitled him to, the dary with a fview to do so, would be, or and, therefore, I cannot vote for the thanks has given us no such evidence of independence in the service entitled him to, the large incohert the service entitled him to the service ent vessels to the well, just as Rachael was sent of old in the time of the Patriarchs of Judea. The roofs of the houses are flat and places of recireation, and the people wear sandals as in the she is always contemptibly tame.

East, in olden time. Wheat, Indian-corn, and herds of cattle, sheep and goats, the Banana tions to a war "in the vitals" of the country. and red-pepper, and garlic and onious, are the principal sources of subsistence. The products of the mines are the principal articles of foreign

ajor Gaines thought there was no danger of the best of the people are serfs with but the length of the people are serfs with but few more rights than American slaves. It is wed to retain their American horses. Henry sity also serfs, but debt brings slavery, and the

mixed ploting to rise upon the guard; and Henry's running, confirmed him in the opinion.—
He ordered the lancers to charge, which they promptly obeyed, inviting retired before farsnough to allow some momentum in the adshead. I rode back and ordered the men to lis
down, which they promptly did; told the Colonel
they were innecent—that I only was responsible. He then told three lancers to innecent—that I only was responsible. He then told three lancers to innecent—that I only was responsible. He then told three lancers to innecent—that I only was responsible. He then told three lancers to innecent—that I only was responsible. He then told three lancers to innecent—that I only was responsible. He then told three lancers to innecent—that I only was responsible. He then told three lancers to innecent—that I only was responsible. He then told three lancers to innece me—
One at seath, side, and one in the rear; he with
his sake also drawn, placed on the masters are too few to defend the country,
he sake also days on the provinces have never been a source of
how the three provinces have never been a source of
power to her, and never will be. She has not
lieving that the whole of this transaction, from beginning to end, instead of adding, anything to end, instead of adding, anything to end, instead of coloning anything to end, instead of coloning our national glory, has detract,
beautifully opposed the survey inspects to him is alterable to residue the whole of this transaction, from beginning to end, instead of odding, anything to end, instead of coloning anything to end, instead of coloning anything to end, instead of coloning anything to end, instead of editing anything to end, instead of coloning anythin his salar also drawn, placed me in no very agreeside attitude. Seeing that the soliders were verselsolid solid in talking in my own defences, I arrow
ed that knew of H's design to execute that it is had not advised him one way or the laws of way or way or way or the laws of way. I could not seed way, I could not solved the laws of way, I could not see the worldand not advised him one way or the laws of way. I could not be seeponshite for
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life. They tied me for a few moments—then released me, when the Colonel embraced me, and asked my pardon for the indignity. They released the officers who were on footy, and also released the officers who were on footy, and also like that night; but he wishes but he pardon for the indignity. They released the officers who were on footy and also described in the partition of nature's violated laws. Seeing Texas, that it was a lovely land, we covered as you do against the Indians. It seems to me that this is the only continued that, instead of the justifiable employment of physical force. fence, or of the war. I am not going to deba the worn out topic of the annexation of Texas; the melancholy and disgraceful causes that led tivity; and our hardships were not unreasonn-ble, when we remember that their own men natured President no doubt thought, a little more were starting, in the defence of their homes and their religion.

That Santa Anna was sincerely courteous

The santa Anna was sincerely courteous being in possession will held it with a peace What was the claim of Texas to the once provamidst the people fleeing from their cotton and sugar fields—that the President of the United States made actual war upon Mexico. Ever lie live forever? The President, no doubt, usurp ed power belonging only to Congress, but Co gress had just usurped power belonging to the enate, the Constitution had been overthrown This nation is corrupt, to talk of impeachmen is worse than nonsense. Let the guiltless throw the first stone! The National Intelligencer has found out that Mr. Polk is a despot, and our for my champion. Give me an honest man—a Government a despotism! Indeed! When the sensible man—who will let me think for my liberty of the press was attempted to be over thrown in Kentucky, he closed his columns to my defence, but he allowed a Paris correspondent to apologise for the act, by quoting the despotisms of Europe! And now he begins to fine out that there is danger of Despotism in thes States! Sagacious editor! far-seeing patriot Ten thousand men have been slain, one hun-

But we are at war, how shall we get out of it Mr. Thompson says that slavery cannot extend into Mexico. Why? they heve there, reached that delightful condition upon which Southern patriots love to dwell ; free labor is at the stareideas of Mexico and the present war. Mexico extends from about Intitude 16 north, to 42 deg. therefore, exist. Mexico can't help us; she may cherish some recollections of by whom it was, John -- far-seeing John -- patriotic John -- begins to perceive danger to our Republican institu-

dred millions of money have been spent,

standing army of one hundred thousand men

asked for; the purse and person of the reviewer

are in danger! What shall be done! Why, send for Mr. Walsh! These things are common

in Europe!

Texas cannot claim beyond the Nueces. If sure; by your blood and treasure—it is ours not one foot of it belongs to Texas. It is

Total annexation! we want to extend free in

A line of defence seems full of similar objec-It would take nearly the same number of troops; deprive us of the little help we may now receive from levies upon the enemy; whilst it would al-

Seeing Texas, that it was a lovely land, we coveled our neighbor's goods, seeing the weakness of Mexico, we took it by force. Though a Whig, I do not stand here as a partisan. I shall speak with the freedom of history. I have no sympathy with this late outery against President Polk as bringing on this war. I shall do the President the justice to say, that in all Mexico, I never heard the first man alledge the march of Taylor to the Rio Grande, as the cause of offormed into new States—into free States.— Texas never conquered a foot of land beyond to the consummation of the iniquity. All the Nucces except Corpus Caristi. The remainder belongs to the province of Tanaulibe acquired except by THEATY, and a treuty could not be made by the SENATE and PRESIDENT. She has no more right to that than she has to But slavery demanded a sacrifice of the Constithe Federal district of the Union States, or of the Mexican Republic. Slavery ought no long-er to be fed at the expense of the honor, the liberties, and the slood of this Republic. "The area of freedom" is to be extended indeed.— Cant must at last have an end. The free mil-

lions of this continent will not be the backs slavery forever. The hand of destiny is upon us. Mexico is not ours as yet. The time will, however, come when our Republic will spread over the whole continent. The Texan precedent of Congressional annexation will, to the in the land of its promised security! The majority of this people made this was legitimate: a majority are now, it is said, against it; by what theory of Republicanism is the President allowed to carry it on? Shall we never cease to believe, that the world was made

for Casar? Shall we forever ask what will the President do? For my part I see too much subservience to men in all parties. I will allow no man to dictate to me what I am to think or what any such doctrine. I do not believe that troops under command of Gen. Scott would know but I may be alone in that, but I am to do. I regard the ground of Mr. Clay as too narrow for a great party to stand upon. Let no man assume the prerogatives of Contermine its mode of termination. If I will not allow Mr. Clay to give me my political opinan irresponsible clique to whip me into the sup-port of men. When I go into the Presidential canvass I want to min. I don't want a man tied hand and foot, and shorn of his strength, sensible man—who will let me think for my-self, and carry out my mature judgment, as it is if such an one can be found, he is my man for President. Old party backs, who have life estates in particular men-political parasites nounce independent men as knaves und fools; but in my epinion they will at last go to bed supperless. I rejoice to think it so. That all party feeling or party organization will be broken down in the next canvass, I do not expect

when whatever of patriotism and manliness of thought there is in your State will be severely tested. I trust I shall ever be found trying to do my whole duty.

THANKS TO GEN. SCOTT.

The Senate proceeded to consider, as in Committee of the Whole, the joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Winfield Scott, and the troops

a third time.

The said resolution was read a third time

trespass on the attention of the Senate, but ciples which had inspired him with these cannot suffer the question to be taken with. unalterable sentiments of duty and affection out expressing the grounds of my opposition to the King, would not suffer him to be in. portion of the Confederacy—at least that have been misunderstood when I said, that to the passage of this resolution. In doing strumental in depriving any part of his peo. was the tendency of his remarks—it should I did not characterize the acts of the officers so, I have no object in view except to mani. ple, of those liberties, which form the best be put under ban of the condemnation of the army. I have spoken of the war in time, to repeat to the Senatemy convictions right of selling what he had bought, he en- would he not, have invoked the Federal of Congress to be given to any one who has convictions. I desire only to vindicate the envy or ambition of Foreigh Powers should ing beyond the legitimate limits of the prespropriety of the course which I proposed to require it, he might be enabled to serve his ent question. I protest against this attempt take upon this occasion. Let me invite the attention of the Senate to a proceeding par. which, of all others, he thought himself best officers and soldiers who have obeyed the allel to this, which occurred in the British calculated to do it with effect." low concentration of their forces, and attack up-The extreme dryness of Mexico makes irrigation necessary in most of the country, and the scarcity of water, and the habits of the people, collect the inhabitants into cities or villages. The land itself, is owned by a few large proprieties, not the least of whom are the priests.—The land itself, is owned by a few large proprieties, not the least of whom are the priests.—The land itself, is owned by a few large proprieties, not the least of whom are the priests.—The land itself, is owned by a few large proprieties, not the least of whom are the priests.—The land itself, is owned by a few large proprieties, not the least of whom are the priests.—The land itself, is owned by a few large proprieties, not the least of whom are the priests.—The lives of our people have been saved few more rights than American slaves. It is true that the children of serfs, are not of necessity also serfs, but debt brings slavery, and the November, 1781, a motion was made in the the American army, an officer entertain. I said that the officers engaged in this war demnity for our own expenditures. But then Mexico owes us from three to five millions of money, on the old score. She has accumulated upon us robbery and insult; and now when we have the newer to right ourselves, and all the

pects, and in every possible way in which in the operations of this war, not under the it can be presented. I hold that that is the orders of the President, but under the Nathat which they deem to be an evil. The only consistent ground for those who main- tional flag, they should be regarded by us memorialists could not be heard. Their tain that this war has been wrong in its be. as deserving the lasting reproach of history. petition could not be received by an Ameriit to an immediate termination. Any judi-cious efforts, here or elsewhere, to bring this haps reluctantly obeyed, the orders of the war to a close-to a speedy and honorable Commander-in-Chief, in embarking in this with that institution of the South. On close-will command my earnest and most war, are not entitled to our thanks for another occasion, however, I may advert to cordial thanks; but I have no thanks to maintaining the honor, the historical reputhis matter; and was betrayed into it now, offer those who have been employed in the tation of this country abroad? And yet, from the circumstance that the gentleman prosecution of a war which I believe to be such are the sentiments of the gentleman on all subjects of this kind stands very much thus unjust from its commencement. Nor from New Hampshire. I solemnly believe alone. can I accede to another proposition which I that Gen. Taylor, more perhaps than any heard maintained with a good deal of ener. other single individual in this country, is alone," provided I stand on my convictions. gy here and elsewhere—that an officer of entitled to our thanks for saving the lives, I mean, sir, to vote as I talk. I do not the army or navy has no discretion—that not only of his own troops, but the lives of come here to make a speech denouncing he is a mere machine of the Administra- those sent on this expedition. Every battle this war as unjust and unconstitutional, and tion—that it is to say, "go," and he goeth; that was fought, it seems to me, resulted al"come," and he cometh, without attaching to himself any share of moral responsibility whelming disaster which seemed to be imty for the character of the transaction in pending over our army. If he had failed consistent with each other. While I think which he is engaged. I do not believe in at Buena Vista, it is almost certain that the as I do, I shall vote as I speak. I do not officers of the army or navy are such ma. have been destroyed by the Mexican hosts whether it be so or not, I shall so act, and chines; or that, by receiving commissions which surrounded them; and I am yet told leave it to be said, whether it is a reproach in either service, they divest themselves of that those who saved the lives of our troops- to me or others, that I am thus alone. Perall responsibility for the character of the who went forth under our national flag- mit me to say to that honorable Senator, in transactions in which they may be engaged are by the solemn judgment of the Senate, all kindness, and, with no disposition to be in pursuance of the orders which they re to be condemned, because, when ordered to offensive, that he entirely mistakes and misceived. There is one bright page in the pass into the enemy's country, with craven apprenends the character of that portion of history of the English army, which I think, indifference to honor—in traitorous violamight, with great propriety, be commended to the thoughtful consideration of every gentleman who thus represents the officers of the commissions! Yes; the gentleman who thus represents the officers of the commissions to the commissions to the commissions to the commissions to represent the commissions that the commissions to represent the commissions that the commissions the commissions that the commission thas the commission that the commission that the commission that th the array as irresponsible machines. It is found in the history of the Earl of Effing. his doctrine goes so far; and that it would be consistent with his notions, that the offi-selves with it; if it be a curse, stagger under army, and a member of the House of Peers. cers and men should receive pay whilst they it as you may, but let us remain free from He was the colonel of a regiment in the are guarding garrisons, but retire the mo. it-let us alone. It is all that we desire-British service, when he received orders to ment that the order to encounter the perils all that we ask. And permit me to say, join the army about to embark for America, and fight the rebels at Charlestown and Camden. His conduct on that occasion of the war. I do not know, however, we can to relieve ourselves of any share of and patriotism, will be infused into the General was worthy of all commendation; and that the ideas which the gentleman has just reproach or responsibility in respect to what Government, I heartly hope. What if those would to God, that we had some one, who, would to God, that we had some one, who, he overthrown at last by one when the wor has inheriting a portion of his spirit, when the order of this Administration was issued, di- I shall now take the opportunity to advert. we say, "keep it to yourselves!" Do not recting the advance of the troops to the Rio Grande, would have followed so illustrious from that gentleman, in this Senate-house, last point of endurance, to carry on an agof the stirring topics of the times. I have spo-ken boldly and honestly. In this day's manifes-an example! The story briefly told in the was to maintain, that whilst science, in ad. gressive war for its prosecution, sustenance, tation of approbation of my conduct, you im- "Annual Register" for the year 1776, and, venturous experiment, was soaring to heaven; and maintenance. Do not desire to go into pose upon me new obligations to stand by the right in times to come. The time is at hand with the indulgence of the Senate, I will and making discoveries in the bowels of our States, interfering with us there, and, in

"The Earl of Effingham, whose military genius had led him, when a youth, into the army, and had since prompted him to ripen eracy. theory into experience wherever real ser-MR. HALE .-- I have no disposition to and person, he observed, that the same prin-

That was the course taken by that distin-

your table for the suicide of this Confed. the far-famed compromise of the Constitu-

vice was to be found, by acting as a volun- by the gentleman-that he was forbidden certificate of any one claiming me as his teer in the war between the Russians and to present on your table memorials and pe. slave, and you may drag me from the emthe Turks, had, since his return, as a Peer titions which, if they had been acted upon, in Parliament, uniformly opposed the whole would have resulted in the immediate infa. The habeas corpus and trial by jury, are in regiment in which he served was intended ing at all different from that which he now the Constitution! It is from this that we for the American service, thought it incon. asserts: that one portion of this Confeder. ask to be relieved. We make no war upon under his command, for their distinguished sistent with his character, and unbecoming acy should have the liberty of presenting you. That is all that we attempt, and, so gallantry and good conduct in the Cam- of his dignity, to enforce measures with his memorials of that kind, to alter the Consti. far as we are enabled to do so, we shall Ordered, That it be engrossed, and read wrote a letter of resignation to the Secreta- tees under which it entered the Union. 1 tutions against these encroachments. Be ry of war, in which, having declared the recollect one of the remarks made by the youd that, we have no desire to go. Beyond cheerfulness with which he would sacrifice gentleman on that occasion, and I hope he that, have never gone. The Senator, then, by unanimous consent, and the question his life and fortune in support of the safety, will pardon me for quoting his classic lan entirely misunderstood the purport of the honor and dignity of his Majesty's crown guage. He said that he had learned in efforts made by me, if he gave them any Yankee school books, not only to spell other character. A single word in regard words, but to understand their meaning. I to the matter immediately before the Senbelieve he said, that so far as regards one ate, and I have done. I think I cannot Majesty and his country in that way in to cast contumely and reproach upon the orders of this Government, and who deserve the lasting approbation of the country.

Mr. HALE, -The honorable Senator from South Carolina says, that I have undertaken to cast obloquy upon the officers of the American army. I certainly have said no such thing-I have intended no such thing. could never have my thanks, I could not thank them for anything they had done, because it was impossible, in my mind, to

history; and the gentleman from New ing Christians, who eschew the doctrine of It seems to me that this is the only consistent course of action for those who disapprove of this war, in all its stages and as for their good conduct, gallantry, and skill, ernment would use all the powers vested in

ginning, wrong in its prosecution, wrong in the objects to which it looks, and wrong in the means by which it is hoped to attain the Senate of the United States, to to that part of it, and perhaps, indeed, I those objects. Entertaining such a view of duty on this occasion, I cannot give sequence of yielding obedience to the dicthanks to any body for any agency in this tates of patriotism, are to have reproach mane to the immediate subject before it; but war, except such agency as tends to bring and infamy cast upon their graves? Am I if I recollect right, there was a memorial or

The very first remark which I heard come here and ask us to tax people to the the earth, refuting the Mosaic cosmogony, claiming to preserve your institutions, dishe was not allowed to present memorials on enfranchise us. We hear a great deal about tion; but go into the State of New Hamp-Such was the doctrine then maintained shire, before a justice of the peace, with the braces of my family, and all that I hold dear. system of measures pursued against the Americans; and finding, at length, that the did the gentleman then maintain? Noth- rides omnipotent over all the guarantees of

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LINERAL LEGACIES.-Peter Chandler, late of Oswego county, New York, a native of Pom-fret, Connecticut, who died at his residence in Marietta, Ohio, on the 2d inst., made the following bequests by his will, after providing for his family, viz:

To the A. B. C. F. Missions, " Am. Home Missionary Society, American Bible Society. -American Tract Society,